

Overseas Market Access Requirements Notification – Animal Products Act 1999 – Standards, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry New Zealand

Ref: AE-CL-05L

Date: 18 April 2011

OMAR B BOVEMBEC.CHI 18.04.11 - BOVINE EMBRYOS TO CHILE

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

(i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled bovine embryos to Chile.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 20th day of April 2011.

Signed: Matthew Stone BVSc MVS MACVSc
Group Manager
Animal Imports and Exports
Import Export Directorate
Standards Branch
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. Chile Requirements

Bovine embryos exported from New Zealand to Chile must comply with the import requirements of Chile listed in this notice as follows:

2.1 An Official Veterinarian authorised by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, must certify, after due enquiry, the following:

2.1.1 New Zealand is officially free from brucellosis (*B. abortus*), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, Rift Valley fever, rinderpest and vesicular stomatitis.

2.1.2 The semen used to fertilise the embryos was:

2.1.2.1 Either: eligible to be exported to Chile

2.1.2.2 Or: imported into New Zealand (a copy of the New Zealand import health permit is to be attached with the export certificate).

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.3 The donor females:

2.1.3.1 Either : were either born in New Zealand

2.1.3.1 Or: have lived in New Zealand for at least 6 months prior to embryo collection.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.4 The donor females were inspected on the day of embryo collection and were found to be free from contagious diseases. The donor females have been healthy for at least the 90 days prior to embryo collection.

2.1.5 The farms on which the donor females were resident are officially free from bovine tuberculosis and bovine brucellosis.

2.1.6 The embryo collection centre and farm of origin had been free from OIE List A diseases during the 90 days prior to embryo collection and during this time were not under any quarantine restrictions due to animal diseases.

2.1.7 The embryos were collected and processed at the embryo collection centre listed in Section I of the export certificate for bovine embryos to Chile. The embryo collection centre is approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and is inspected twice a year by an Official Veterinarian.

2.1.8 The embryo collection centre is not located in an area infected by any OIE List A diseases of ruminants, nor had the embryo collection team been working in an area infected with OIE List A diseases of ruminants during the 28 days prior to the collection for export to Chile.

2.1.9 The collection, processing, storing and transport of the embryos were undertaken according to procedures listed in the *IETS Manual* and *OIE Code*.

2.1.10 The embryos were washed in groups of 10 or less. The embryos were washed at least ten times with at least 100 fold dilutions between each wash, using a fresh pipette for transferring the embryos through each wash.

2.1.11 Only embryos from the same donor were washed together.

2.1.12 All embryos were treated with enzyme trypsin as described in the *IETS Manual*.

2.1.13 Prior to any manipulation or freezing procedures, the zona pellucida of each embryo was examined over its entire surface using a microscope at not less than 50X magnification to ensure that it was intact and not been damaged and was free from any adherent material.

2.1.14 When processing the embryos to be exported to Chile, no embryos of a different health or treatment status were processed.

2.1.15 The embryos were stored in straws labelled with the breed and identification of the donor, collection date and identification of the collection centre.

2.1.16 The embryos were identified and stored at an approved storage facility under the supervision of the approved team veterinarian.

2.1.17 The transport container contains only new liquid nitrogen and is:

2.1.17.1 Either new

2.1.17.2 Or has been cleaned and disinfected.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.18 Prior to despatch, the shipping container was sealed with an official seal bearing marks to be recorded on the export certificate.

3. Definitions

For the purposes of this document:

Any term or expression that is defined in the Animal Products Act 1999 and used, but not defined in this document, has the same meaning as in this Act.

Explanatory note

This OMAR is based on the new export certificate for bovine embryos to Chile, dated 18 April 2011.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: BOVEMBEC.CHI 18.04.11

1. This OMAR is new, and effectively replaces the one dated 17 May 2006 that was previously revoked. Only editorial changes have been made, apart from a new version date.
2. An Import Permit is **not** required.
3. Prior to collecting embryos for export to Chile, the embryo collection team veterinarian must check that the centre where the embryos are to be collected is listed as a centre eligible to export to Chile. This information is available in the MAF register of approved centres:
<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/exports/animals/collection-centre-register.htm>. If the centre is not listed as being eligible to export to Chile, please contact the Export Group in MAF Wellington so that MAF can notify Chile of the centre's approval.
3. The team veterinarian is required to provide confirmation that neither the dam nor sire are known to carry genes for genetic defects. This letter should accompany the consignment.
4. OIE List A diseases of ruminants are: bluetongue, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, peste des petits ruminants, Rift Valley fever, rinderpest and vesicular stomatitis.
5. With respect to Clause 2.1.2, eligible for export to Chile means complying with New Zealand's export certificate for bovine semen to Chile or Resolution #2374.
6. With respect to Clause 2.1.7, Section I of the certificate refers to that part of the protocol which provides the general information regarding importer, exporter, species/commodity, collection centre, donor information, etc (compared to Section II of the export certificate, which relates to the sanitary information).
7. With respect to Clause 2.1.15, if the straw label is in code then deciphering information must be attached to the export certificate.

Section 61.A of the Animal Products Amendments Act 2005 states that 'The Crown is not liable, and nor is the Director-General or any employee of the Ministry liable, for any loss arising through the refusal or failure of the relevant authority of an overseas market to admit export animal material or animal product to that market.'